

Exhibit 9

WINSTON & STRAWN LLP

Electronic
Letterhead

100 NORTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE NC 28202-4018
TELEPHONE: 704-350-7700 FACSIMILE: 704-350-7800

35 W. WACKER DRIVE
CHICAGO, IL 60601
312-558-5600

200 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10166
212-294-8700

1700 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20006
202-282-5000

333 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90071
213-615-1700

101 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111
415-591-1000

43 RUE DU RHONE
1204 GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
41-22-317-75-75

25 AVENUE MARCEAU
75116 PARIS, FRANCE
33-1-53-64-62-62

99 GRESHAM STREET
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM EC2V 7NG
44-020-7105-0000

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL
(202) 282-5640
MBHARGAVA@WINSTON.COM

May 14, 2008

Arrow Pharmacy Inc.
883 Ninth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

Re: Subpoena in *Meijer v. Abbott Laboratories*, No. 07-5985 (N.D. Cal.)

Dear To Whom It May Concern:

Please find enclosed a subpoena issued in a putative class action filed by Meijer, Inc., Rochester Drug Co-Operative, Inc., and Louisiana Wholesale Drug Company (on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated) against Abbott Laboratories. The case is currently pending in the Northern District of California, Oakland Division. Enclosed for your convenience is the Consolidated Amended Complaint in the case.

The subpoena requires you to produce copies of the documents listed in Exhibit A by May 28, 2008. Please call me directly at the number above with any questions you may have.

Respectfully yours,



Michael Bhargava

AO 88 (Rev. 12/07) Subpoena in a Civil Case

Issued by the
**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

MEIJER, INC. & MEIJER DISTRIBUTION,) **Case No. C 07-5985 CW**
INC., on behalf of themselves and all others) *Pending in the District Court for the*
similarly situated,) *Northern District of California*

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

ABBOTT LABORATORIES,)

Defendant.)

SUBPOENA IN A CIVIL CASE

ROCHESTER DRUG CO-OPERATIVE, INC.,) **Case No. C 07-6010 CW**
on behalf of itself and all others similarly) *Pending in the District Court for the*
situated,) *Northern District of California*

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

ABBOTT LABORATORIES,)

Defendant.)

LOUISIANA WHOLESALE DRUG) **Case No. C 07-6118 CW**
COMPANY, INC., on behalf of itself and all) *Pending in the District Court for the*
others similarly situated,) *Northern District of California*

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

ABBOTT LABORATORIES,)

Defendant.)

**TO: Arrow Pharmacy Inc.
883 Ninth Avenue
New York, NY 10019**

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear in the United States District Court at the place, date, and time specified below to testify in the above case.

PLACE OF TESTIMONY

COURTROOM

DATE AND TIME

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to appear at the place, date, and time specified below to testify at the taking of a deposition in the above case.

PLACE OF DEPOSITION

DATE AND TIME

☒ YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce and permit inspection and copying of the following documents or objects at the place, date, and time specified below (list documents or objects): **See EXHIBIT A.**

PLACE

Lane Lerner

Winston & Strawn LLP

200 Park Avenue

New York, New York 10166-4193

DATE AND TIME

May 28, 2008 at 9 a.m.

☐ YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce and permit inspection of the following premises at the date and time specified below.

PREMISES

DATE AND TIME

Any organization not a party to this suit that is subpoenaed for the taking of a deposition shall designate one or more officers, directors, or managing agents, or other persons who consent to testify on its behalf, and may set forth, for each person designated, the matters on which the person will testify. Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, 30(b)(6).

Issuing Officer Signature and Title (Indicate if attorney for Plaintiff or Defendant)

Date



Attorney for Defendant

May 14, 2008

Issuing Officer's Name, Address, and Phone Number:

Stephanie S. McCallum, Winston & Strawn LLP

35 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60601-9703, (312) 558-7958

(See Rule 45, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Parts C & D on Reverse)

PROOF OF SERVICE

	DATE	PLACE
SERVED		
SERVED ON (PRINT NAME)		MANNER OF SERVICE
SERVED BY (PRINT NAME)		TITLE

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Proof of Service is true and correct.

Executed on

DATE

SIGNATURE OF SERVER

ADDRESS OF SERVER

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), and (e), as amended on December 1, 2007:

(c) PROTECTING A PERSON SUBJECT TO A SUBPOENA.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The issuing court must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction — which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees — on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises — or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested.

The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days

after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the issuing court for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the issuing court must quash or modify a subpoena that:

(i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;

(ii) requires a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to travel more than 100 miles from where that person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person — except that, subject to Rule 45(c)(3)(B)(iii), the person may be commanded to attend a trial by traveling from any such place within the state where the trial is held;

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the issuing court may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information;

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party; or

(iii) a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer to incur substantial expense to travel more than 100 miles to attend trial.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(c)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order

appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

(i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and

(ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(d) DUTIES IN RESPONDING TO A SUBPOENA.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

(i) expressly make the claim; and

(ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(e) CONTEMPT.

The issuing court may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena. A nonparty's failure to obey must be excused if the subpoena purports to require the nonparty to attend or produce at a place outside the limits of Rule 45(c)(3)(A)(ii).

EXHIBIT A

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1. “Antiretroviral Drugs” or “ARV Drugs” shall include, but are not limited to, Non-Nucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors, Nucleoside/Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors, Protease Inhibitors, and Entry Inhibitors.

2. The “National Drug Code product identifier number” or “NDC number” shall mean the unique, three-segment number required under 21 U.S.C. § 360(e) as a universal product identifier for human drugs.

3. The terms “you” or “your” shall mean AmerisourceBergen Corporation and (a) any of its divisions, departments, subsidiaries, or other organizational or operational units; (b) all predecessor, successor, or assignee entities; (c) all member companies, corporations, partnerships, associations, or other business entities; and (d) present or former officers, directors, employees, agents, consultants, accountants, attorneys, or other representatives (in their individual or representative capacities).

4. The term “communication” shall mean or refer to all inquiries, discussions, conversations, negotiations, agreements, understandings, meetings, telephone conversations, e-mails, instant messages, letters, notes, telegrams, text messages, advertisements, or other forms of information exchanged, whether oral, electronic, or written.

5. The term “document” is defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal in scope to the usage of this term in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a), including, without limitation, electronic or computerized data compilations. A draft or non-identical copy is a separate document within the meaning of this term.

6. The term “including” shall mean “including without limitation.”

7. The terms “discussing,” “identifying,” “reflecting,” “referring,” “concerning,” “relating to,” or any derivation thereof shall mean, without limitation, consisting of, constituting, containing, mentioning, describing, summarizing, evidencing, listing, indicating, analyzing, explaining, supporting,

undermining, contradicting, concerning, pertaining to, prepared in connection with, used in preparation for, or being in any way legally, logically, or factually connected with the matter discussed.

8. All words and phrases shall be construed in accordance with normal custom and usage in the industries or field of commerce to which they apply.

9. Unless otherwise defined, all words and phrases used in this subpoena shall be accorded their usual meaning as defined by Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary: Fully Revised and Updated (2003).

10. The terms "and" and "or" shall be construed either disjunctively or conjunctively as necessary to bring within the scope of the discovery request all responses that might otherwise be construed to be outside its scope.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Each request for production below seeks the production of each responsive document in its entirety, without abbreviation or redaction with all non-identical copies and drafts thereof, including any document appended to, included therewith, incorporated by or referred to in the document and all file folders in which any such document is contained.

2. If you at any time had possession or control of a document or thing requested herein and if such document or thing has been lost, destroyed, purged, or is not presently in your possession or control, identify the document, the date of its loss, destruction, purge or separation from your possession or control, and the circumstances surrounding its loss, destruction, purge or separation from your possession or control.

3. Should you refuse, on the grounds of attorney-client privilege, work product immunity, or any other applicable privilege or immunity, to produce any document or tangible thing, provide at the time of making said refusal a list or log of all such non-produced documents or things. With respect to any such document or thing that is being withheld, state the following: (1) the nature of the privilege or immunity being claimed; (2) the number of the request calling for its production; (3) the date of the

document; (3) the name of each person who signed and/or prepared the document; (4) the name of each addressee and person to whom the document or copies thereof were given or sent; (5) a description of the general subject matter of the document; (6) an identification of any document or other material transmitted with or attached to the document; and (7) the nature or character of the document or thing, as well as the number of pages of the document.

4. This subpoena seeks production of every version of the documents and things requested, including, but not limited to, copies of the documents with marginalia, additional attachments, additional handwritten or typed notes, indications of carbon copies, blind carbon copies, or distribution lists, and drafts and revisions of the document.

5. Electronic data should be produced in comma delimited text files.

6. If any of the requested documents cannot be produced in full, produce them to the extent possible, specifying the reasons for your inability to produce the remainder.

7. Unless the request specifically states otherwise, references to the singular shall include the plural and vice versa; references to one gender shall include the other gender; references to the past include the present and vice versa; and disjunctive terms include the conjunctive and vice versa.

8. Unless otherwise indicated, the relevant time period for this subpoena is January 2002 until the present.

REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION

1. Financial documents showing your gross profit margins on your sales of Norvir®, Kaletra®, Reyataz®, and Lexiva®, by drug and by month for the calendar years 2002 through 2007.

2. All transaction-level sales and sales adjustment data relating to your sales of Norvir®, Kaletra®, Reyataz®, and Lexiva® for the calendar years 2002 through 2007, identifying for each sale and/or other transaction (including returns and error corrections) the following:

a. the date thereof;

b. the identity of the particular product, the National Drug Code (“NDC”) product identifier number, package sizes in extended units per package, and any and all other unique codes or other identifiers;

c. the number of packages sold, returned or otherwise affected by the transaction;

d. any price or unit adjustments—whether monthly, quarterly or at any other periodicity—involving or relating to the sale or transaction;

e. the transaction price in dollars per package for each sale or other transaction;

f. the net extended amount in dollars for each transaction;

g. the amount of the chargeback, rebate, discount, and/or consideration given and/or accrued, the contract or other bases upon which the chargeback, rebate, discount, and/or consideration is calculated, the date thereof, and any and all codes relating to transaction types; and

h. the sales, or group of sales, upon which the chargeback, rebate, discount, and/or other consideration is based, including the identity of the particular product, the NDC number, package size in extended units per package, the number of packages sold, the date(s) of the sales, or group of sales, and the invoice amount in dollars for the sale(s) or group of sales.

3. All transactional-level sales and sales adjustment data relating to your purchases of Reyataz®, and Lexiva® for the calendar years 2002 through 2007, identifying for each sale and/or other transaction (including returns and error corrections) the following:

a. the date thereof;

b. the identify of the particular product, the NDC number, package sizes in extended units per package, and any and all other unique codes or other identifiers;

c. the number of packages sold, returned or otherwise affected by the transaction;

d. any price or unit adjustments—whether monthly, quarterly or at any other periodicity—involving or relating to the sale or transaction;

- e. the transaction price in dollars per package for each sale or other transaction;
- f. the net extended amount in dollars for each transaction;
- g. the amount of the chargeback, rebate, discount, and/or consideration given and/or accrued, the contract or other bases upon which the chargeback, rebate, discount, and/or consideration is calculated, the date thereof, and any and all codes relating to transaction types; and

- h. the sales, or group of sales, upon which the chargeback, rebate, discount, and/or other consideration is based, including the identity of the particular product, the NDC number, package size in extended units per package, the number of packages purchased, the date(s) of the sales, or group of sales, and the invoice amount in dollars for the sale(s) or group of sales.

4. All documents created during calendar years 2002 through 2007 that describe your pricing strategies or pricing formulas for ARV drugs, including, but not limited to, documents describing how you determine the price for particular ARV drugs, any analyses of wholesaler and distributor pricing for ARV drugs, and any agreements between you and your customers specifying pricing or pricing formulas.

5. All documents discussing the impact on your gross profit margins and/or your volume of sales of ARV drugs as a result of an increase in the acquisition costs of Norvir® and/or Kaletra®.

1 Laurence D. King (SBN 206423)
2 Linda M. Fong (SBN 124232)
3 350 Sansome Street, Suite 400
4 San Francisco, CA 94104
5 Telephone: (415) 772-4700
6 Facsimile: (415) 772-4707
7 Email: lking@kaplanfox.com
8 lfong@kaplanfox.com

*Attorneys for Individual and Representative Plaintiff
Meijer, Inc. and Meijer Distribution, Inc.*

[Additional Counsel on Signature Page]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION

MEIJER, INC. and MEIJER
DISTRIBUTION, INC., on behalf of
themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES,
Defendant.

ROCHESTER DRUG CO-OPERATIVE,
INC. on behalf of themselves and all others
similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES,

Defendant.

[caption continues on next page]

Case No. C 07-5985 CW

**CONSOLIDATED AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Case No. C 07-6010 CW

**CONSOLIDATED AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

1 LOUISIANA WHOLESALE DRUG
2 COMPANY, INC., on behalf of themselves
3 and all others similarly situated,

4 Plaintiffs,

5 v.

6 ABBOTT LABORATORIES,

7 Defendant.

Case No. C 07-6118 CW

**CONSOLIDATED AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

8 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

9 Plaintiffs Meijer, Inc., Meijer Distribution, Inc., Rochester Drug Cooperative, Inc.,
10 and Louisiana Wholesale Drug Co., Inc. (collectively 'Plaintiffs') bring this class action on behalf
11 of themselves and all others similarly situated challenging defendant Abbott Laboratories'
12 unlawful monopolization of the markets for Boosting and Boosted protease inhibitors, drugs used
13 to treat medical disorders caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Defendant
14 Abbott Laboratories ('Abbott' or 'Defendant') has unlawfully leveraged its monopoly position as the
15 sole provider of Norvir, a protease inhibitor (PI) that is used to boost the therapeutic effects of
16 other protease inhibitors, in order to disadvantage its competitors and restrict competition in the
17 closely related Boosted Market. Abbott's anticompetitive scheme has resulted in a suppression of
18 competition in the Boosted Market and the Boosting Market and has caused Plaintiffs and other
19 direct purchasers to pay artificially inflated prices for the relevant drugs.

20 **PARTIES**

21 1. Plaintiffs Meijer, Inc. and Meijer Distribution, Inc. (collectively, 'Meijer')
22 are corporations organized under the laws of the State of Michigan, with their principal place of
23 business located at 2929 Walker Avenue, NW, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49544. Meijer is the
24 assignee of the claims of the Frank W. Kerr Co., which, during the class period, as defined below,
25 purchased Norvir and Kaletra directly from Abbott and suffered antitrust injury as a result of
26 Abbott's anticompetitive conduct alleged herein.

27 2. Plaintiff Rochester Drug Cooperative, Inc. ('RDC') is a pharmaceutical
28 wholesaler located at 50 Jet View Drive, Rochester, New York, 14624. During the relevant

1 period, Plaintiff purchased Norvir and Kaletra directly from Abbott, and was injured as a result of
2 Defendant's anti-competitive conduct alleged herein.

3 3. Plaintiff Louisiana Wholesale Drug Company, Inc. ('LWD') is a
4 pharmaceutical wholesaler and corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana and
5 is located at 20851-49 South Service Road, in Sunset, Louisiana 70584. During the relevant
6 period, LWD purchased Norvir and Kaletra directly from Abbott, and suffered antitrust injury as
7 a result of the anti-competitive conduct alleged herein.

8 4. Defendant Abbott is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of
9 the State of Illinois and having its headquarters and principal place of business located at 100
10 Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, Illinois. Abbott is engaged in the development, manufacture and
11 sale of pharmaceutical and nutritional products. Abbott has facilities in at least 14 states,
12 including at least 3 in this District.

13 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 5. This action arises under section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2, and
15 sections 4 and 16 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 15(a) and 26. The Court has subject-matter
16 jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1331 and 1337(a).

17 6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to section 12 of the Clayton Act, 15
18 U.S.C. § 22, and Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Northern District of
19 California 3-2 because Abbott is an inhabitant of this District or is found or transacts business
20 there and because a substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this
21 District. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

22 7. Intradistrict assignment is proper in the San Francisco/Oakland Division,
23 pursuant to L.R. 3-2(c) & (d), because a substantial part of the events which give rise to the claim
24 occurred in Alameda, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San
25 Francisco, San Mateo and Sonoma counties.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

8. The pharmaceutical products at issue in this case are sold in interstate commerce, and the unlawful activities alleged in this Complaint have occurred in, and have had a substantial effect upon, interstate commerce.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

9. PIs are considered the most powerful treatment in the medical battle against HIV and the disorders it causes, including acquired immune deficiency syndrome ('AIDS'). These drugs work by blocking the action of protease, an enzyme needed for HIV to reproduce and infect other cells.

10. Although PIs present an effective treatment, they have several impediments, including: pill burden, dietary requirements, and severe side effects. Each PI presents different degrees of impediment and efficacy. In addition, patients develop resistance to certain PIs—a significant challenge to the treatment of HIV—as the disease progresses

11. There are several PIs currently on the market, including Norvir (a Boosting drug), manufactured by Abbott and introduced in 1996, and Kaletra, also manufactured by Abbott and introduced in 2000. Kaletra is a combination drug consisting of Norvir and another Abbott PI, whose chemical or generic name is lopinavir (a Boosted drug). As explained below, while Norvir was introduced as a stand-alone treatment, its principal use today is to boost the therapeutic effects (and reduced the required dosage) of other PIs.

12. Abbott developed Norvir with the assistance of a National Institute of Health grant and spent only about \$15 million of its own funds on pre-approval clinical trials for the drug. By the end of 2001, Norvir had generated cumulative sales for Abbott of more than \$1 billion.

13. After Norvir's release, it was discovered that, when used in small quantities with another PI, Norvir would boost the anti-viral effects of the other PI. Not only did a small dose of Norvir make other PIs more effective and decrease side effects associated with high doses, but it also slowed down the rate at which HIV developed resistance to the effects of PIs. Norvir is the only PI known to have such properties and, as a result, for such 'boosting' purposes,

1 there is no substitute for Norvir. In addition to its direct therapeutic benefits, a regimen
2 consisting of a PI boosted by Norvir improves convenience for patients in comparison to an
3 unboosted regimen by reducing the required dosage of the PI and lessening food restrictions, both
4 important factors in ensuring adherence to HIV antiviral therapy.

5 14. Recent research has also shown significant benefits from the use of
6 Boosted-PI regimens, especially for patients who experience failure of treatment regimens
7 combining PIs with other anti-HIV drugs. Such treatment failures are marked by the emergence
8 of drug-resistant mutations that limit the benefits of other drugs in the future, because of cross-
9 resistance among HIV medications.

10 15. Abbott has never sought to use its intellectual property to prevent other
11 manufacturers from creating and selling Boosted-PIs that rely on Norvir's use. Indeed, Abbott has
12 disclaimed such a use from the exclusionary scope of its patent rights. *See In Re Abbott*
13 *Laboratories Norvir Antitrust Litigation*, 442 F. Supp.2d 800, 807-810 (N.D. Cal. 2007). Abbott
14 profited by licensing competitors the right to market PIs to be co-administered with Norvir.
15 Abbott licensed both explicitly and implicitly competitors the right to market PIs to be co-
16 administered with Norvir. Based on Abbott's course of conduct, Abbott knowingly created the
17 conditions for Norvir to become the *de facto* standard boosting agent.

18 16. As noted above, Abbott also markets Kaletra, which consists of Norvir and
19 another Abbott PI, lopinavir, combined in a single pill, *i.e.*, Kaletra is lopinavir boosted by
20 Norvir. Although effective and widely used, Kaletra has significant side effects, including
21 hyperlipidemia, which renders patients more vulnerable to heart attacks and strokes.

22 17. Thus, in the "Boosting Market," Norvir is the only product available, while in
23 the "Boosted Market," Kaletra competes with other PIs, each of which is prescribed, dispensed and
24 taken in conjunction with Norvir. This creates a situation in which the same firm participates in
25 two closely related markets, with the product sold in one of the two markets being an input or
26 component of the product sold in the other market. If such a firm lacks competition in the market
27 for sales of the input or component product, it may be able to use its monopoly position in that
28

1 market to disadvantage its competitors in the related market and monopolize or attempt to
2 monopolize the related market. That is exactly what Abbott has done here.

3 18. Abbott's anticompetitive conduct involves both of these markets. First,
4 Abbott has leveraged its monopoly position (100% dominance) in the Boosting Market to impede
5 rivals to Abbott's Kaletra product in the Boosted Market. And, second, by improperly impeding
6 the development of potential rivals to Norvir (and/or by delaying the development of technologies
7 that would have permitted Norvir to be used as a PI-Boosting drug in substantially lesser amounts
8 far earlier (and thus effectively brought lower prices to purchasers earlier) in the Boosting
9 Market, Abbott artificially maintained and/or enhanced and exploited Norvir's monopoly position
10 in the Boosting Market.

11 **ABBOTT'S ANTICOMPETITIVE CONDUCT**

12 19. Prescriptions for Kaletra rose steadily from its introduction in September
13 2000 through mid-2003, at which point Kaletra enjoyed over three-quarters of the Boosted
14 Market. However, Kaletra's dominance of the Boosted Market was about to be threatened.

15 20. On information and belief, in 2001 (or earlier), Abbott came to realize that
16 Kaletra's domination of the Boosted Market would soon be challenged by new Boosted-PIs that
17 were then expected to be coming to market imminently.

18 21. On information and belief, during 2002 (or earlier), Abbott became
19 increasingly concerned about the competitive threat to Kaletra posed by soon-to-be-introduced
20 Boosted-PIs, and began to formulate plans to thwart the impact on Kaletra of those new products.
21 Abbott considered various strategies for leveraging its Norvir dominance to impair Kaletra's
22 rivals, including, *e.g.*: (a) removing Norvir from the market as a stand-alone product, and (b)
23 raising Norvir's price substantially in order to make it prohibitively expensive for patients to use
24 rivals' Boosted-PI products.

25 22. In June 2003, Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. introduced Reyataz, a PI designed
26 to be boosted by Norvir. In October 2003, GlaxoSmithKline introduced Lexiva, another PI
27 designed to be boosted by Norvir. Studies showed that, when boosted with Norvir, the new PIs
28 were as effective as Kaletra, and were more convenient. On information and belief this caused

1 concern at Abbott that Kaletra's market share would be threatened by these new Boosted-PI
2 competitors. And, in fact, Kaletra's share of the Boosted Market began to decline.

3 23. Beginning in the second half of 2003, both Reyataz and Lexiva began to
4 make steady inroads into Kaletra's share of the Boosted Market.

5 24. Abbott was well aware of the competitive threat posed by Reyataz and
6 Lexiva and acted quickly to suppress it. Overnight, on December 3, 2003, as part of the
7 monopolization scheme alleged herein, Abbott raised the wholesale price of Norvir by
8 approximately 400%, from \$205.74 to \$1,028.71 for a 120-count bottle of 100 mg capsules.
9 However, Abbott did not raise the price of Kaletra, which incorporates Norvir. In effect, Abbott
10 raised the price of Norvir only when it is used to boost a non-Abbott PI. By instituting this
11 enormous price hike, Abbott drastically increased the cost of regimens using Norvir to boost
12 competing PIs. The annual cost of Norvir needed in such a regimen increased by \$6,258 per year
13 for PIs such as Lexiva requiring twice-daily dose of Norvir. For Aptivus (tipranavir), a new PI
14 marketed by Boehringer Ingelheim, the optimal Norvir boosting dose increased by more than
15 \$12,000 per year.

16 25. Faced with the prospect of new competitors to Abbott's Boosted-PI, Kaletra—
17 *i.e.*, two new PIs from GSK (Lexiva) and BMS (Reyataz)—Abbott's executive declined to engage in
18 legal and procompetitive, but potentially ineffective, approaches to defending against a loss of
19 market share. Instead, its executives formulated an anticompetitive monopolization scheme using
20 Abbott's control of the Boosting Market (Norvir) as leverage to impede rivals of Kaletra in the
21 Boosted Market, and thereby artificially insulate Kaletra from competition. Abbott executives
22 were well-aware that Abbott had facilitated the use of Norvir as a boosting drug and caused its
23 competitors to rely on the availability of Norvir—through Abbott's past course of conduct and
24 formally through licensing its competitors to promote their PIs with Norvir. Abbott executives
25 realized that if Abbott could make Norvir unavailable or less desirable when paired with its
26 competitors' PIs by actually pulling it from the market or by manipulating its price then its
27 competitors' products in the Boosted Market, which by that time almost always relied on Norvir
28

1 for boosting due to Abbott's prior conduct, would be impaired, and could not become a significant
2 competitive threat to Kaletra's market share.

3 26. As reported in the Wall Street Journal, internal Abbott documents reveal,
4 among other things, that: (a) Abbott understood the illegal nature of the price-increase scheme
5 and contemplated other strategies, like ceasing sales of Norvir, to "minimize any federal
6 investigations regarding price increases in the US"; (b) Abbott understood the adverse
7 consequences of the scheme, including that it would "tarnish" the reputation of Abbott's CEO,
8 "[p]osition [Abbott] as [a] big, bad, greedy pharmaceutical company," "[f]uel[] perception[s]
9 regarding lack of Abbott commitment to HIV," and create a "[b]acklash from [the] advocacy
10 community, legislators, [and] physicians"; and (c) Abbott floated pretextual rationales for the price
11 increase but worried about its "[e]xposure on price if forced to open [its] books." Furthermore,
12 removing Norvir from the U.S. market entirely would potentially expose Abbott to the significant
13 financial risk that the NIH would use its "march-in" rights under the Bayh-Dole Act to grant
14 licenses to numerous competitors to allow rivals to manufacture ritonavir and/or to co-formulate
15 their Boosted-PIs with ritonavir in a single pill or capsule.

16 27. According to internal Abbott emails and other documents released by the
17 Wall Street Journal, one Abbott executive explained Abbott's concern in the following manner:
18 Abbott could not "continue to trade a prescription of Kaletra for a prescription of Norvir at 100
19 mg." Rather than rely on any competitive advantage in the medicinal characteristics of Kaletra, or
20 even on lowering Kaletra's price so that it was more attractive to patients, this executive outlined
21 alternative anticompetitive plans that had been discussed among Abbott management and warned
22 other senior Abbott employees not to be "stunned by the outcome of the thought process."

23 28. But the emails are stunning. First, they outlined two potential scenarios for
24 increasing the price of Norvir in an effort artificially to decrease demand for its competitors' PIs.
25 In both scenarios, they suggested leaving the price of Kaletra unchanged, thus giving Abbott a
26 huge price advantage for PIs boosted by Norvir. They outlined a "rationale" for the proposed
27 Norvir price increase, suggesting that Abbott mislead the public into believing that "it is no longer
28

1 feasible for Abbott to provide a production line of Norvir capsules at the current price.” The
2 emails, however, frankly admit the “weakness” of this “rational”¹¹ falsity.

3 29. Even more cynically, the Abbott emails suggested an alternative approach
4 to the price increase: withdraw Norvir capsules from the market entirely, leaving HIV patients
5 only with a liquid form of Norvir that Abbott’s own executives admit “taste[s] like someone else’s
6 vomit.” Other materials reveal that Abbott planned to make up a justification for this withdrawal.
7 Executives considered misleading the public into believing that Abbott was diverting the capsules
8 for humanitarian efforts in “the developing world (i.e. Africa).”

9 30. An Abbott slide presentation created around the time of these emails
10 further illustrates the anticompetitive and illegitimate motives behind Abbott’s price hike. The
11 presentation reveals, for example, that Abbott sought to “[p]osition Kaletra as a more economical
12 option for boosted ARV [anti-retroviral] therapy.” Abbott acknowledged the illegitimacy of its
13 plan, but Abbott still found it easier to mislead the public regarding an anticompetitive price
14 increase than to try to explain a complete withdrawal of Norvir capsules from the market.

15 31. Abbott further attempted to manage the fallout from its Norvir price
16 increase by publishing misleading comparisons of PI prices. In promotional and informational
17 materials about Norvir after the price increase, Abbott represented that Norvir was the lowest-
18 priced PI on the market.

19 32. The Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) responded with a
20 Warning Letter to Abbott about such materials, calling Abbott’s price comparison chart “false or
21 misleading in violation of section 502(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Act) (21
22 U.S.C. 352(a)).” Specifically, DHHS stated that the price chart was misleading because it
23 compared a “subtherapeutic dose of Norvir (100 mg once daily) to the labeled dosing regimens of
24 other antiretroviral agents” and it “implies that Norvir may be used other than in combination
25 therapy, when it is not labeled for such use.” Abbott did not contest the FDA letter, choosing
26 instead to send a letter to healthcare providers retracting and “clarifying” its false statements.

27 33. On information and belief, internal Abbott documents state Abbott’s
28 intentions: the huge price increase for the PI-Boosting drug, Norvir, could be effectively

1 leveraged to insulate Kaletra from competition in the separate Boosted Market. Abbott's
2 December 3, 2003 price increase was an attempt to leverage its monopoly position in the
3 Boosting Market in order to disadvantage competitors and maintain its dominant position in the
4 Boosted Market. The attempt succeeded.

5 34. At the very same time that Abbott was planning to limit Norvir's
6 availability (by either physically removing it from the market or raising its price to make it
7 effectively unavailable), Abbott was approaching BMS, GSK, and other actual and potential
8 Boosted-PI competitors to induce them to take licenses from Abbott for the right to label and
9 market their PIs to be boosted by, or co-administered with, Norvir. In 2001, Abbott approached
10 GSK to demand that GSK secure a license from Abbott to allow GSK to promote GSK's existing
11 PIs, as well as PIs it had under development, with Norvir. Abbott and GSK continued to
12 negotiate over such a license during 2001 and 2002 until GSK ultimately acquiesced to this
13 demand, procuring a license from Abbott in December 2002. Under the license, GSK paid
14 substantial sums of money and other valuable consideration in exchange for the right to promote
15 the use and administration of its PIs with Norvir.

16 35. Abbott negotiated the Norvir licenses with GSK and other competitors
17 during 2001 and 2002 at the very same time that it was secretly considering limiting Norvir's
18 availability. Abbott never disclosed to GSK and other licensees and potential licensees that
19 Abbott might either remove Norvir from the market or raise its price to make it financially
20 unavailable to many patients. When GSK entered into the Norvir license with Abbott in
21 December 2002, GSK relied on Abbott's good faith not to materially deviate from its prior course
22 of conduct with regard to selling and pricing Norvir. Up until that point, Abbott had never
23 increased Norvir's price by more than 4% per year. The largest price increase in HIV therapies
24 had been a 10.4% increase for the price for Combivir and Trizivir in January 2002. Abbott's
25 overnight 400% price increase for Norvir was unprecedented and especially when considering
26 Abbott's prior conduct of encouraging and facilitating licensing of Norvir for use in the Boosted
27 Market totally unexpected.

1 36. On information and belief, in reliance on the expectation that Abbott would
2 act in good-faith, and because Abbott concealed its strategy to reduce Norvir's availability and/or
3 dramatically raise its prices, GSK and other PI manufacturers materially delayed developing,
4 testing, and/or launching other potential Boosted-PIs that could be effective with substantially
5 less of Norvir (and thus be less susceptible to impairment by a Norvir price increase) or could be
6 used another PI-Boosting drug entirely, *i.e.*, not Norvir. As a result of Abbott's conduct, no
7 currently available PI has been approved for co-administration with any other PI-Boosting drug
8 besides Norvir.

9 37. Had GSK and other competitors known that Abbott was planning to
10 substantially reduce Norvir's availability (either by raising its prices to prohibitive levels or
11 pulling it from the market entirely), GSK and other competitors would not have delayed or
12 postponed efforts to develop alternative Boosted-PI drugs that did not depend upon using 200 mg
13 of the Norvir product as a PI-Boosting drug. For example, due to Abbott's misconduct as
14 described above, GSK was delayed in receiving FDA labeling approval for the use of its Boosted-
15 PI Lexiva with only 100 mg of Norvir per day, rather than 200 mg of Norvir per day to achieve
16 the same clinical results. Lexiva entered the market, belatedly, in October 2007. A result of this
17 new FDA approval for use of Lexiva with only 100 mg of Norvir is that the cost to purchasers of
18 boosting Lexiva with Norvir dropped by one-half. Because GSK (and potentially others) delayed
19 development, testing and FDA-approval of Boosted-PIs that would be effective with lower
20 amounts of Norvir: (a) purchasers in the Boosted Market paid more for Norvir than they
21 otherwise would have; and (b) GSK's rival Boosted-PI products were rendered more expensive
22 (and therefore less of a competitive threat to Kaletra).

23 38. Abbott's exclusionary conduct has unlawfully caused the Boosted Market to
24 standardize on Norvir for boosting purposes and has significantly retarded the advent of
25 alternatives to Norvir in the United States, thereby enabling Abbott to sell Norvir at artificially
26 inflated prices. But for Abbott's illegal conduct, multiple other avenues for providing, or
27 obviating the need for, boosting functionality would have been invested in, pursued, resulting in a
28 much lower demand, and therefore profitably sustainable price, for Norvir.

1 39. Abbott's leveraging scheme effectively halted the decline in market share of
2 Kaletra. By 2006, Kaletra's share of the Boosted Market had risen to approximately the same
3 dominant share it had held prior to the introduction of Reyataz. This change was due to the
4 competitive disadvantage imposed on non-Abbott PIs by the December 2003 price increase on
5 Norvir.

6 40. By leveraging its monopoly power in the Boosting Market to impair rivals
7 in the Boosted Market, Abbott's 400% Norvir price increase not only impeded competition by
8 inflating the costs of using rivals' Boosted-PI products, but also caused its Boosted-PI competitors
9 to forego responding to Abbott's conduct by lowering price. After December 2003, Abbott's
10 Boosted-PI competitors knew that any price reductions they took could immediately be undercut
11 by further Norvir price *increases*. In other words, by leveraging its monopoly in the Boosting
12 Market, Abbott could react to price cuts by its Boosted-PI rivals not with price reductions of its
13 own on its Boosted-PI product as one would expect in a competitive market, but rather with price
14 increases on a different product. In this way, Abbott's Boosted-PI rivals had little incentive to get
15 into a competitive battle with Abbott in the Boosted Market given that Abbott controlled the
16 Boosting Market. By undermining competitors' incentives to price compete, Abbott's conduct
17 reduced price competition as a whole in the Boosted Market. Consequently, the December 2003
18 Norvir price increase not only raised the costs of using rivals' products, but also reduced the
19 overall degree of price competition in the Boosted Market, thereby further reducing competitive
20 pressure on Abbott to reduce Kaletra's prices.

21 41. The following allegations are sufficient, but not necessary, to state a claim.
22 On information and belief: (a) if the penalty a purchaser would pay on the required dosage of
23 Norvir for buying a Boosted-PI from a supplier other than Abbott were subtracted from the
24 imputed price of the Boosted-PI portion of Kaletra, then the resulting price would be below
25 Abbott's average variable costs relating to the Boosted-PI portion of Kaletra; and (b) if Abbott had
26 to pay its own market price for the ritonavir/Norvir that goes into Kaletra, Abbott's selling Kaletra
27 at its current market price would not be profitable.

1 42. As a direct and proximate result of Abbott's unlawful conduct, Plaintiffs
2 and other similarly situated direct purchasers have been deprived of the benefit of free and open
3 competition in both the Boosting and Boosted Markets and have been injured in their businesses
4 and properties by paying more for the relevant Abbott drugs than they would have in the absence
5 of Abbott's unlawful, anticompetitive conduct.

6 **RELEVANT MARKETS**

7 43. There are two product markets relevant to Plaintiffs' antitrust claims: the
8 Boosting Market, which consists of Norvir alone, and the Boosted Market, which consists of
9 Kaletra and a number of non-Abbott PIs, each of which is prescribed, dispensed and used in
10 conjunction with Norvir. The relevant geographic market is the United States. With respect to
11 both product markets, a firm that was the only seller of such products in the United States would
12 have the ability to profitably sell those products at a price substantially above the competitive
13 level without losing significant sales.

14 44. At all relevant times, Abbott has had a 100% share of the Boosting Market
15 and has had a dominant share of the Boosted Market. At all relevant times, Abbott possessed
16 monopoly power—the ability to profitably raise price significantly above competitive level without
17 losing significant sales—in both relevant markets.

18 45. There are barriers to entry in both the Boosted and Boosting Markets. The
19 products in these markets require millions of dollars and years to design, develop, and distribute.
20 Compounding these barriers to entry, both markets require government approvals to enter and are
21 may be covered by patents and other forms of intellectual property. Thus, competitors or
22 potential market entrants lack the capacity to increase output in the short run.

23 46. The unlawful actions alleged above were taken for the purpose of
24 maintaining Abbott's dominant share of the Boosted Market.

25 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

26 47. Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and under Fed. R. Civ. P.
27 23(a) & (b)(3), as representatives of a class (the 'Class') defined as follows:
28

1 All persons or entities in the United States that purchased Norvir
2 and/or Kaletra directly from Abbott or any of its divisions,
3 subsidiaries, predecessors, or affiliates during the period from
4 December 3, 2003 through such time as the effects of Abbott's
illegal conduct have ceased, and excluding federal governmental
entities, Abbott, and Abbott's divisions, subsidiaries, predecessors,
and affiliates.

5 48. On information and belief, hundreds of entities in the United States have
6 purchased Norvir and/or Kaletra directly from Abbott. Thus, members of the Class are so
7 numerous that joinder is impracticable.

8 49. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the Class.

9 50. Plaintiffs and all members of the Class were damaged by the same conduct
10 of the Defendant.

11 51. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect and represent the interests of
12 the Class. The interests of the Plaintiffs are not antagonistic to the Class.

13 52. Plaintiffs are represented by counsel who are experienced and competent in
14 the prosecution of complex class action antitrust litigation.

15 53. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class
16 predominate over questions, if any, that may affect only individual members because Defendant
17 has acted and refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the entire Class. Such generally
18 applicable conduct is inherent in the Defendant's exclusionary and anticompetitive conduct in
19 monopolizing and attempting to monopolize the Boosted Market and in monopolizing the
20 Boosting Market, as more fully alleged herein.

21 54. Questions of law and fact common to the Class include:

22 a. whether the Defendant intentionally and unlawfully impaired or
23 impeded competitors the Boosting and/or Boosted Markets;

24 b. whether Abbott unlawfully attempted to monopolize the Boosting
25 and/or Boosted Market during the Class Period;

26 c. whether Abbott engaged in anticompetitive conduct in order to
27 leverage its monopoly in the Boosting Market to obtain, maintain, or extend monopoly power in
28 the Boosted Market;

- 1 d. whether the geographic market for both PI-Boosting drugs and
2 Boosted-PIs is the United States;
- 3 e. whether Abbott has monopoly power in a relevant market defined
4 as the Boosting Market;
- 5 f. whether Abbott intended to monopolize the Boosted Market or to
6 maintain or extend an existing monopoly on the Boosted Market, and in fact maintained or
7 extended monopoly power in the Boosted Market;
- 8 g. whether there was and is a dangerous probability that Abbott would
9 succeed in monopolizing the Boosted Market;
- 10 h. whether Abbott had pro-competitive reasons for its conduct;
- 11 i. the effects of Abbott's attempted monopolization on prices of
12 Boosted-PIs;
- 13 j. whether Plaintiff and other members of the Class have been
14 damaged by paying more for the relevant drugs as a result of Defendant's unlawful behavior; and,
- 15 k. the proper measure of damages.

16 55. Class action treatment is a superior method for the fair and efficient
17 adjudication of the controversy, in that, among other things, such treatment will permit a large
18 number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum
19 simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that
20 numerous individual actions would engender. The benefits of proceeding through the class
21 mechanism, including providing injured persons or entities with a method for obtaining redress
22 for claims that might not be practicable for them to pursue individually, substantially outweigh
23 any difficulties that may arise in management of this class action.

24 56. Plaintiffs know of no difficulty to be encountered in the maintenance of
25 this action as a class action.

26 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
27 **Monopolization of the Boosted Market (15 U.S.C. § 2)**
28

1 57. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
2 through 56 above.

3 58. At all relevant times, Abbott has had monopoly power in both the Boosting
4 Market and the Boosted Market.

5 59. Abbott has willfully maintained its monopoly power in the Boosted Market
6 through exclusionary and anticompetitive means. As described in more detail above, Abbott
7 induced competitors in the Boosted Market to rely upon Norvir, then overnight raised the price of
8 Norvir by approximately 400% in December 2003, and maintained that inflated price to the
9 present day. Norvir is sold at a much lower price when used as one component of Abbott's own
10 Boosted-PI, Kaletra. By engaging in this conduct, and instituting such a price increase, Abbott
11 has improperly leveraged its monopoly position in the Boosting Market to gain an artificial
12 competitive advantage and unfairly impede and impair its competitors in the Boosted Market.
13 The purpose and effect of Abbott's conduct have been to suppress rather than promote competition
14 on the merits.

15 60. There is no procompetitive justification for Abbott's conduct.

16 61. Plaintiffs have been injured in their businesses and properties by reason of
17 Abbott's unlawful monopolization. Plaintiffs' injuries consist of paying higher prices to purchase
18 the relevant products than they would have paid absent Abbott's conduct. Plaintiffs' injuries are of
19 the type the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flow from that which makes Abbott's
20 conduct unlawful.

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
22 **Attempt to Monopolize the Boosted Market (15 U.S.C. § 2)**

23 62. Plaintiffs incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs
24 1 through 61 above.

25 63. At all relevant times, Abbott has had monopoly power in the Boosting
26 Market and, in the alternative, a dangerous probability of achieving monopoly power in the
27 Boosted Market.
28

1 64. Abbott has attempted to monopolize the Boosted Market through
2 exclusionary and anticompetitive means. As described in more detail above, Abbott induced
3 competitors in the Boosted Market to rely upon Norvir, then overnight raised the price of Norvir
4 by approximately 400% in December 2003, and maintained that inflated price to the present day.
5 Norvir is sold at a much lower price when used as one component of Abbott's own Boosted-PI,
6 Kaletra. By engaging in this conduct, and instituting such a price increase, Abbott has improperly
7 leveraged its monopoly position in the Boosting Market to gain an artificial competitive
8 advantage and unfairly impede and impair its competitors in the Boosted Market. The purpose
9 and effect of Abbott's conduct have been to suppress rather than promote competition on the
10 merits.

11 65. At all relevant times, Abbott has had the specific intent to monopolize the
12 Boosted Market.

13 66. There is no procompetitive justification for Abbott's conduct.

14 67. Plaintiffs have been injured in their businesses and properties by reason of
15 Abbott's unlawful attempt to monopolize. Plaintiffs' injuries consist of paying higher prices to
16 purchase the relevant products than they would have paid absent Abbott's conduct. Plaintiffs'
17 injuries are of the type the antitrust laws were designed to prevent and flow from that which
18 makes Abbott's conduct unlawful.

19 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
20 **Monopolization of the Boosting Market (15 U.S.C. § 2)**

21 68. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1
22 through 67 above.

23 69. Abbott has willfully enhanced and maintained its monopoly power in the
24 Boosting Market through exclusionary and anticompetitive means. As described in more detail
25 above, Abbott deceptively induced rivals to forego developmental alternatives and instead
26 standardize around the use of Norvir for boosting purposes. Given that competitors were induced
27 to lock in to using Norvir, Abbott exercised its monopoly power in the Boosting Market by
28 raising the price of Norvir approximately 400% in December 2003. Abbott has maintained that

1 price to the present day. The purpose and effect of Abbott's conduct has been to suppress rather
2 than promote competition on the merits.

3 70. There is no pro competitive justification for Abbott's conduct.

4 71. Plaintiffs and the Class have been injured in their businesses and properties
5 by reason of Abbott's unlawful monopolization. Plaintiffs' injuries consist of paying higher prices
6 to purchase the relevant products than they would have paid absent Abbott's conduct. These
7 injuries to Plaintiffs' businesses and properties are of the type the antitrust laws were designed to
8 prevent and flow from that which makes Abbott's conduct unlawful.

9 **PETITION FOR RELIEF**

10 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs petition that:

11 a. The Court determine that this action may be maintained as a class
12 action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, that Plaintiffs be appointed class representatives, and that
13 Plaintiffs' counsel be appointed as counsel for the Class;

14 b. The conduct alleged herein be declared, adjudged and/or decreed to
15 be unlawful under Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2;

16 c. Plaintiffs and the Class recover their overcharge damages, trebled,
17 and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees as provided by law; and

18 d. Plaintiffs and the Class be granted such other, further, and different
19 relief as the nature of the case may require or as may be determined to be just, equitable and
20 proper by this Court.

21 **JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

22 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

23 Dated: January 11, 2008

24 KAPLAN FOX & KILSHEIMER LLP

25 By: /s/ Laurence D. King

26 Laurence D. King (SBN 206423)
27 Linda M. Fong (SBN 124232)
28 350 Sansome Street, Suite 400
San Francisco, CA 94104
Telephone: (415) 772-4700

Facsimile: (415) 772-4707
Email: lking@kaplanfox.com
lfong@kaplanfox.com

Robert N. Kaplan, Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*
Linda P. Nussbaum, Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*
850 Third Avenue, 14th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 687-1980
Facsimile: (212) 687-7714
Email: rkaplan@kaplanfox.com
lnussbaum@kaplanfox.com
garenson@kaplanfox.com

*Lead Counsel for Meijer, Inc. and Meijer
Distribution, Inc.*

BERGER & MONTAGUE, P.C.
Daniel Berger
danberger@bm.net
Eric L. Cramer, Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*
ecramer@bm.net
David F. Sorensen
dsorensen@bm.net
1622 Locust Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Telephone: (215) 875-3000
Facsimile: (215) 875-4604

Lead Counsel for Rochester Drug Cooperative, Inc.

GARWIN GERSTEIN & FISHER, LLP
Bruce E. Gerstein, *Pro Hac Vice*
Noah H. Silverman, *Pro Hac Vice*
1501 Broadway, Suite 1416
New York, New York 10036
Tel: (212) 398-0055
Fax: (212) 764-6620
E mail: bgerstein@garwingerstein.com
nsilverman@garwingerstein.com

*Lead Counsel for Louisiana Wholesale Drug Co.,
Inc.*

Additional Counsel for Plaintiffs:

ODOM & DES ROCHES, LLP
John Gregory Odom, *Pro Hac Vice*
Stuart E. Des Roches, *Pro Hac Vice*
John Alden Meade, *Pro Hac Vice*
Suite 2020, Poydras Center
650 Poydras Street

1 New Orleans, LA 70130
2 Tel: (504) 522-0077
3 Fax: (504) 522-0078
4 E mail: jodom@odrlaw.com
5 stuart@odrlaw.com

6 PERCY SMITH & FOOTE, LLP
7 David P. Smith, *Pro Hac Vice*
8 W. Ross Foote, *Pro Hac Vice*
9 720 Murray Street
10 P.O. Box 1632
11 Alexandria, LA 71309
12 Tel: (318) 445-4480
13 Fax: (318) 487-1741
14 E mail: dpsmith@psfllp.com
15 rfoot@psfllp.com

16 KOZYAK TROPIN & THROCKMORTON
17 Tucker Ronzetti, *Pro Hac Vice*
18 Adam Moskowitz, *Pro Hac Vice*
19 2800 Wachovia Financial Center
20 200 South Biscayne Boulevard
21 Miami, Florida 33131-2335
22 Telephone: (305) 372-1800
23 Telecopier: (305) 372-3508

24 AUBERTINE DRAPER ROSE, LLP
25 Andrew E. Aubertine, *Pro Hac Vice*
26 aa@adr-portland.com
27 1211 SW Sixth Avenue
28 Portland, Oregon 97204
Telephone: (503) 221-4570
Facsimile: (503) 221-4590

LAW OFFICES OF JOSHUA P. DAVIS
Joshua P. Davis (State Bar No. 193254)
davisj@usfca.edu
437A Valley Street
San Francisco, CA 94131
Telephone: (415) 422-6223

VANEK, VICKERS & MASINI, P.C.
Joseph M. Vanek, Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*
David P. Germaine, Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*
111 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4050
Chicago, IL 60606
Telephone: (312) 224-1500
Facsimile: (312) 224-1510
Email: jvanek@vaneklaw.com
dgermaine@vaneklaw.com

SPERLING & SLATER
Paul E. Slater, Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*
55 West Monroe Street, Suite 3200
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Telephone: (312) 641-3200
Facsimile: (312) 641-6492
Email: pes@sperling-law.com

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